JANUARY 10, 1771. THE NUMBER 1015.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 3.

AFTER the complete Victory gained by the Ruſſians, on the firſt of Auguſt, over the Turks, who loſt on that Occaſion about ſixty Thouſand Men, in killed, Priſoners, drowned, and ſtrayed, the Janizaries remaining, who were in Number about thirty five Thouſand, immediately ſeized the Sandgiack Cheriſ, that is, Mahomet's Standard, crying out, with a loud Voice, that they could no longer behold with an Eye of Indifference their Comrades thus totally deſtroyed by an unjuſt War; that they entirely renounced their Arms, and would never take them up again to make Uſe of them againſt a Nation which they already looked upon as their greateſt Friends; and that they were all reſolved to go that Moment to Conſtantinople and dethrone the Grand Seignior, and ſet up his Brother Bajazet in his Place. The Grand Viziar, being extremely embarraſſed after a Declaration ſo unforeſeen, had Recourſe to the Rouznamedgi Effendi, who, having the Direction of the Military Cheſt, had great Credit with the Janizaries. He ſolicited him to make Uſe of all poſſible Means to diſſuade them from putting in Execution a Reſolution that ſeemed unavoidable. The Rouznamedgi repreſented to the Chief of the Janizaries the Conſequences that would reſult from their abandoning the Army to the Purſuits of the Ruſſians, who would avail themſelves of that favourable Circumſtance to maſſacre them all, and direct their March to the Capital of the Ottoman Empire. This Speech calmed their Fury a little; but they unanimouſly demanded that the Rouznamedgi Effendi be deſpatched from them to Conſtantinople, to repreſent to the Diwan the Motives of their Diſcontent, and bring back to them a deciſive Anſwer, conformable to their Will, in twenty one Days Time, in Default of which they would not fail to put their firſt Project in Execution. Their Demands contained the five following Articles, viz. Firſt. That the reſpectable Body of Janizaries, who in all Times have been more attached to the Ottoman Empire than any other Corps, would continue to teſtify the ſame Zeal, and the ſame Attachment for the Perſon of the Grand Seignior, provided he would, in good Earneſt, undertake to put an End to this War, which they could not but conſider as contrary to the Will of God, in as much as it was unjuſt. Second. That Mouſſoun Oghlou, who was Viziar when this War was declared, and who was exiled with Oſman Reis Effendi, for having, both of them, very wiſely oppoſed it, be recalled and reinſtated in their firſt Employments. Third. That M. Abreſcof, the Ruſſian Reſident, be taken out of Priſon and ſet at Liberty, in Order that he may return to his Palace in Conſtantinople, with all the Honours due to his Character. Fourth. That for the future the Ruſſians be looked upon as the beſt Friends of the Porte. Fifth. That Peace be concluded immediately, and without the ſmalleſt Pretence to draw the Negotiation to any Length. The Rouznamedgi Effendi could not avoid taking this Commiſſion upon himſelf; and in the mean While the Viziar, in Order to pacify them, promiſed to all, in the Grand Seignior's Name, a Penſion of thirty Aſpers a Day for Life, and under the Title of Ottourack, that is, a Privilege of not being ſent to the Wars any more. [*An Aſper is a Turkiſh Coin in Value about three Farthings.*] On the Arrival of Rouznamedgi, the Grand Seignior aſſembled a Ghalibe Divan, or General Council, at which about fifteen Hundred of the principal Members of the State aſſiſted. The Aſſembly were unanimous for Peace, and the Grand Seignior, ſeeing the Neceſſity of conforming to their Intentions, promiſed to condeſcend thereto, on Condition that they would not, hereafter, reproach him with having concluded a Peace ſhameful to the Empire. They anſwered his Highneſs that he might remain peaceably on his Throne, and that they would take upon themſelves the Care of ſettling the Conditions; upon which the Grand Seignior, in Order to have Nothing more to reproach himſelf with, and to ſecure to himſelf the Poſſeſſion of the Throne, demanded of them an Indemnification in Writing, which was immediately granted him, ſealed and ſigned by the General Aſſembly, compoſed of fifteen Hundred Perſons. All the Pains taken by the French Ambaſſadour to engage the Porte to continue the War four Months longer have been ineffectual. The Divan hath taken the Charge of negotiating a Peace, and aſſured the Grand Seignior he may reſt quietly on his Throne, without any Fear of being reſponſible for the Terms that ſhall be agreed to. The Miniſtry, on this Occaſion, ſeem inclined to make Uſe of the Mediation of the Houſe of Auſtria; but the People, on the other Hand, requeſt that of England. It is preſumed both of theſe Powers will act in Concert, the firſt as Mediator, the ſecond as Coadjutor.

September 5. We are aſſured that the Inhabitants of Cavella, near Salonica, having fired on the Ruſſian Ships which went there in Queſt of Refreſhments, the latter, in Revenge, have reduced the Town to Aſhes.

MADRID, *October* 3. It is reported here that the Diſputes between our Court and that of London will be amicably terminated. On Monday laſt a Courier arrived with important Deſpatches from our Ambaſſadour at London; and next Day Mr. Harris, who is charged with the Affairs of Great Britain, received an Expreſs from his Court, on the Contents of which he hath had ſome Conferences with the Marquis Grimaldi. The Engliſh Courier ſet out Yeſterday on his Return to London, ſince which the Report of an amicable Termination of ſome Affairs in Diſpute ſeems rather to gain Ground.

WARSAW, *October* 4. Some Letters from Walachia adviſe that a Body of Ruſſians has been detached to inveſt Oczakow, at the Entrance of the Boriſthenes, which is defended by ſeveral Caſtles, and where the Turks generally keep a Number of Gallies, to prevent the Incurſions of Coſſacks on the Black Sea. They add that General Berg has advanced to the Peninſula of Crimea, with Intent to inveſt Caffa, a very rich City on the Black Sea. As this Place is defended by only two Caſtles, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of it.

October 10. Advices, from good Hands, import that a Ruſſian Fleet of ſixty five Gallies hath ſailed from Aſof and Tungaron for Trebiſonde, in order to facilitate the Operations with which General Tottleben is charged. There are two Hundred regular Troops on Board each Galley, and two twenty four Pounders, beſides other Cannon, Muſkets, Sabres, and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

VENICE, *October* 6. We have received no farther Accounts here of the Operations of the Ruſſian Fleet; but ſeveral of our principal Merchants have received very intereſting Letters from Egypt, according to which it is very certain that vaſt Country is entirely diſmembered from the Ottoman Empire. Aly Bey has made himſelf Maſter of that fruitful Country, and has taken the Title of Sultan of Egypt. It is aſſured alſo that he has attempted an Enterpriſe againſt the Cherif of Mecca, who is dependent on the Porte, in Order to take the immenſe Riches of that Government, and ſubdue all that Province, where he will find wherewith to ſubſiſt his Army, and put himſelf in a Condition to maintain his Conqueſts. There is already Money coined with the Effigies of the new Sultan, who, it is ſaid, intends to fortify the City of Alexandria, ſituated at a ſmall Diſtance from the Mouth of the Nile, and take the two Caſtles, which, being ſituated on a Peninſula, cover the two Ports. His Views are to take proper Meaſures to reeſtabliſh the Navigation and Commerce of that City with the European Nations, whom he treats with the utmoſt Affability.

P. S. At the Departure of the Poſt it is given out that Aly Bey has ſucceeded in his Enterpriſe againſt Mecca; that he has not only conquered that Principality but alſo the Town of Gida, or Giodda, the firſt Seaport for all the Merchandiſe of Aſia, and may be looked upon as the Port of Mecca, and that after this Conqueſt he communicated his Deſigns, and offered his Friendſhip, to the neighbouring Princes.

PARIS, *October* 15. Though it is hoped that the Differences between the Courts of Madrid and London will be ſettled amicably, yet our Miniſtry are determined to be prepared for the worſt. In caſe of Need, we can fit out more than fifty Ships in a very ſhort Time; and it is certain that Spain hath eighty Ships of the Line fit for Sea, and upwards of two Hundred and fifty Millions of ready Money in her Treaſury.

LONDON, *October* 10.

LAST Night Lieutenant Ayſcough, of the Bellona, treated his Gang to the Play, where they behaved with the utmoſt Decency and Reſpect. One of the Tars addreſſed the Audience in Favour of the Sovereign and a Spaniſh War in a poetical Strain, which was received with repeated Acclamations. On the Concluſion of the Farce they aſſembled round their Officer's Coach, four leading the Van, two behind, one on each Side the Coach and Coachman, and a Party in the Rear to preſerve Peace and good Order, all with lighted Torches. In this Manner they drove through the Strand, hallooing, "God ſave the King, and ſend us a Spaniſh War." And it is amazing to ſee the Emulation that appeared throughout all Ranks of People, old and young eagerly praying for an Opportunity to revenge the repeated Inſults which this Country has received from that proud imperious Nation.

October 12. We are told that the Right Honourable William Earl of Chatham has ſix Motions to make in an auguſt Aſſembly, ſome of which will draw the Attention of almoſt all Europe.

Wedneſday an Order was iſſued by the Maſter of the Ordnance for ſhipping forty Thouſand Weight of Bullets, and a Quantity of Cannon Balls, for the Uſe of the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon.

There are now coining at the Mint ſixty Tuns of Halfpence, and fifteen Tuns of Farthings, which are to be delivered out before Chriſtmas.

October 15. At the Common Council held laſt Friday, the Lord Mayor took the Chair at eleven, and after the Minutes of the laſt Court were read and confirmed his Lordſhip declared "that *Nothing particular* had happened ſince the laſt Court, except his having ordered a Court of Conſervancy, in Order to empannel a Jury to inquire into the Encroachments on the River Thames, at Durham Yard." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, "that at the Opening of the laſt Court of Common Council the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himſelf relative to the *Preſs Warrants* lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with the Account of what had ſince occurred on that Subject, which was certainly of the higheſt Importance to the perſonal Liberty of very many Citizens, who were under his Lordſhip's immediate Protection." The Lord Mayor replied, "that he had received a *Requiſition*, in Form, from the Privy Council, to give his utmoſt Aſſiſtance in the Service of the *Preſs Warrants*; and that in Conſequence he had backed thoſe Warrants, and ſent to the ſeveral Conſtables, and other Civil Officers, to be aſſiſtant to the Military in the Execution of them." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then regretted "that there was now a Suſpenſion of *Magna Charta* in the City, by their chief Magiſtrate; that a Preſs Warrant was expreſsly contrary to the Words of the *great Charter*, and to the firſt Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution; that he lamented the unjuſt and cruel Fate of ſo many of their Fellow Citizens, torn from their Families, who would be left perhaps deſtitute of the common Neceſſaries of Life, &c. That at the Durham Yard Committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver and himſelf had fully given their Sentiments to the Lord Mayor on the plain Illegality of *Preſs Warrants*, and their Hopes that they would never have the Sanction of the Name of the chief Magiſtrate of that City." The Lord Mayor then conceſſed the Illegality of *Preſs Warrants*, but declared "that in that Emergency the Fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſk the Danger of Delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "that he wiſhed to ſee the Fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a Way conſiſtent with Liberty and Humanity; that if, inſtead of the paltry Sum of thirty Shillings, five Pounds per Man had been offered by Government, we might have had Sailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the publick Faith their Diſcharge after a certain Number of Years; that this ought to have been done ſix Months ago; that fifty Thouſand Sailors, on this Calculation, would only have coſt two Hundred and fifty Thouſand Pounds; that above twice that Sum had been ſquandered away at *Kew*, *Richmond*, and for *moſt corrupt Purpoſes*, and voted without any Accounts; that ſuch a Method ought to have been *firſt tried*, but that now, in the very Capital, our Fellow Citizens were every Hour the Prey of lawleſs Ruffians, &c." My Lord Mayor then ſaid, "he thought the Occaſion juſtified his Conduct, and that it was *unfriendly* in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but, however, he avowed having given all the Aid of the Civil to the Military in the City." Mr. Wilkes replied, "that it was a great publick Concern, that it was *friendly* to his Country, and *that* ſhould always have the firſt Place in his Heart, as well as be the leading Principle of all his Actions." The Order was then read for reſuming the Conſideration of Mr. Recorder's Buſineſs.

October 24. It is ſaid that a Plan is under Conſideration for manning the Royal Navy much in the ſame Manner as the Militia is raiſed, obliging Merchantmen, the Watermens Company, Colliers, and other trading Veſſels, to furniſh a certain Number of Sailors, and alſo by obliging every Pariſh in the Kingdom to furniſh a certain Number of able bodied Landmen for the Sea Service.

Conſiderable Wagers are laid that no War will be declared, nor Repriſals granted, for any Matter that has already paſſed between the Spaniards and Engliſh.

We hear that laſt Week a Thouſand Barrels of Powder were ſhipped off from the Port of Dunkirk for Spain, as a Supply for the military Stores of his Catholick Majeſty. Theſe Barrels were entered and received in the Veſſel as Ballaſt.

A Gentleman, who is juſt arrived in Town from a Tour along the Sea Coaſt of France, ſays that there are twelve Ships of the Line now ready at Toulon for an Expedition.

It is ſaid that Captain Elliot, lately appointed to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Portland, is ſo well reſpected by the Seamen, for his Bravery and Humanity, that his Ship was manned by Volunteers in about three Days.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ſent an Order for five of his Majeſty's Frigates at Chatham to be ſent to Deptford, to be immediately fitted out for Sea.

Monday the Money Jobbers in the Alley were ſo languid in their Bets relative to a War that the Odds ran as ten to two that it would not be declared before March enſuing.

October 25. An Accommodation, we are aſſured, from the beſt Authority, is near at Hand between England and Spain, without the Interpoſition of any other Power.

Potter, the Meſſenger, is certainly ſet off again for the Court of Madrid. He is to return with the utmoſt Expedition. He went on Sunday.

We are told that it is the Opinion of the Premier that the great Expenſe attending the preſent Armament cannot, in its Conſequences, be attended with any Loſs to the Nation, as while it remains in our own Ports the Money that is ſpent will circulate among ourſelves, and not enrich any foreign Power.

A Cabinet Council was held a few Days ſince in the Preſence of the French King, when the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour at that Court was ſo greatly diſguſted at the Reſult of their Deliberations that he went away from the Chamber before it was quite up, on finding that the Court of France was not inclined to join in a War.

M. Mouſin Pouſchin, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, has received authentick Advice of the Ruſſians having taken Bender.

It is intended to put ſix more Ships into Commiſſion before the Expiration of this Month.

It is an undoubted Fact, notwithſtanding the preſent Reports, that the Duke of Grafton has very little to do in the preſent Conduct of Affairs, and as certain that a Peer in voluntary Exile has the principal Direction.

On Tueſday Evening General Conway arrived in Town from Portſmouth, and Yeſterday he kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, in the Room of the late Marquis of Granby.

We hear that it was from the firſt propoſed to raiſe no more than fifteen Thouſand additional Seamen. When that Number is completed, we preſume the Bounty and Preſs will be countermanded.

They write from Amſterdam that the States are putting into Commiſſion four Ships of the Line now lying up there, and that they are deſigned for the Eaſt Indies.

Sir Charles Knowles has obtained Permiſſion to enter into the Czarina's Service. He is to rank firſt Admiral of her Fleet, and have a Seat in her Council. His Penſion is ten Thouſand Rubles (two Thouſand two Hundred and fifty Pounds) a Year, and a Thouſand Pounds Sterling annually to be paid to his Lady and Family, with Reverſe of Survivorſhip. A Compliment of five Hundred Guineas is to be made for preſent Pocket Expenſes, and he is to be received in his Journey at her Majeſty's Expence, at his Arrival on the Edge of the Ruſſians Dominions. Upon the Admiral's quitting the Czarina's Service he has a Promiſe of being reinſtated in his preſent Rank; in the mean Time he, of Courſe, retains his Half Pay.

Sir Charles Knowles, we hear, while he continues in the Czarina's Service, is to have the ſole Direction of the Ruſſian Admiralty, but never to command on any Expedition at Sea.

Letters by the William and Mary, Captain Dickſon, from Gibraltar, ſay that ſeveral Engliſh Men of War are arrived there; and that the Fleet conſiſts of twelve Sail of the Line, beſides Frigates. Since this Reconciliation between the Spaniſh and French Men of War that were in the Mediterranean have diſappeared. Theſe Letters add that ſeveral Ships are arrived there from America with Corn and other Proviſions, ſo that there is great Plenty in the Town and Garriſon.

By the Maſter of a Veſſel lately arrived from the Weſt Indies we are informed that by the Behaviour of the Governours of the Spaniſh Settlements there to the Engliſh it ſeems as if they were thoroughly acquainted with the preſent Intention of their Court.

By Letters from Cadiz we are informed that the Regiments of Savoy had juſt embarked there for Carthagena, in South America.

October 26. The Turky Company, we hear, have come to a Reſolution of putting an entire Stop to all Trade with Conſtantinople, the Gloſe in that Quarter of the Globe, on Account of the Plague, which rages amazing Rapidity through the Dominions of the Grand Seignior.

Accounts from France adviſe that there is more Ruſſian than Engliſh in the ſeveral Ports of the Channel, the Mediterranean, and the Ocean, that ever was known before; and that many Ship Carpenters, both from Britain and Ireland, meet with ſuch good Encouragement that they do not think of returning to their native Country.

The State of Doubt in which the Publick at preſent are, with Reſpect to ſo material a Point as whether we ſhall have an immediate War with Spain or not, is ſome Kind of Proof of the unſettled State of our Government Concerns. There ſeems Nothing leſs difficult than in determining ſuch an Event. If the Miniſtry imagine the Honour of the Nation already injured, why heſitate to purſue Means to obtain Redreſs? Or why throw away the Opportunity in needleſs and futile Negotiations?

The Swallow Sloop of War, a new Ship, is juſt into Commiſſion, and the Command of her given to Captain Roſſer.

October 27. Letters received this Day, by the Holland Mail, confirm the Account of Bender being taken. It was taken by Aſſault, and the Slaughter was very great.

In a private Letter, juſt received from France, is the following odd Paſſage. "As to your Inquiries concerning the Diſpoſition and Inclination of the French to a War at preſent, I do aſſure you that the Duke de Choiſeul is totally averſe to it; and that the King, and Madame Pompadour turn pale at the Mention of it."

A Treaty, it is ſaid, is actually ſigned between the Emperour and the Pruſſian Monarch, in which no other Potentate is concerned.

The conjoined Army of the Troops belonging to the Emperour and the King of Pruſſia, now in Poland, amount to above forty Thouſand Men; ſo that, in all Likelihood, the Affairs of that Kingdom will ſoon be brought to a Concluſion.

Lucius O'Brien, Eſquire, and the Honourable Thomas Graves, are promoted to the Rank of Rear Admirals of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet.

The reported Fact of a Thouſand Barrels of Gunpowder being ſent laſt Week as Ballaſt from Dunkirk for the Service of Spain, has been, we are aſſured, not only authenticated to our Government, but they have alſo poſitive Proofs that great Quantities have for ſome Time paſt been clandeſtinely conveyed from thence, and from Dieppe and Boulogne, under that and other Denominations, for the ſame Service.

Thurſday Morning the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs, went in Proceſſion, with the uſual Solemnity, to Saint Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by Mr. Meredith, his Lordſhip's Chaplain, on the happy Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the Throne of theſe Realms, from the following Text: Firſt of Timothy, Chapter ſecond, Verſes firſt and ſecond.

"I exhort, therefore, that, firſt of all, Supplications, Prayers, Interceſſions, and giving of Thanks, be made for all Men.

"For Kings, and all that are in Authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable Life, in all Godlineſs and Honeſty."

A Letter from Scanderoon brings the following Account.

"It is well known over Europe that the Baſſa, Governour of Egypt, having paid very little Regard to the Orders of the Turkiſh Court, has been for ſome Time raiſing Forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himſelf in a State of Independence. About the Middle of June, having filled his Magazines, and collected Carriages from all Parts of the Kingdom, he drew his Troops together and began his March towards Arabia, with a Deſign, as was ſuppoſed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himſelf Maſter of ſome Provinces in that wide extended Track, where he might have enjoyed the Pleaſures of Royalty without the Crime of Rebellion. A Band of Janizaries, which he had perſuaded to follow him, when they came to the Edge of the Deſert, began to mutiny. This he had foreſeen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately aſſembled the reſt of the Army round them, and ſeizing upon thoſe Officers who had been moſt refractory diſmiſſed them with their Beards ſhaven and their Robes cut ſhort, a Puniſhment equivalent to that of being drummed out of a Regiment in European Service. He then diſtributed Money throughout the Army, and all promiſed to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen Days March into the Deſert, a Meſſenger arrived in his Camp with the following Letter from Niſareddin, an Arabian Prince, the Son of him who a few Years ago intercepted the Caravan of Pilgrims:

To the moſt illuſtrious and renowned Baſſa of Egypt.

"That thou haſt thus far advanced into Countries through which neither thou nor thy Maſter have a Right to paſs, conſider as the Effect of "Niſareddin's Clemency. I hoped that the Sight of the Deſert would "have taught thee Wiſdom, and have therefore given thee Time for Reflection and Retreat. The Line of Separation is now drawn, and within "two Days March is the Camp of Niſareddin. If thou canſt riſe into the "Air, and ſail upon the Clouds, if thou canſt mingle with the Waters, and "glide through the Caverns, thou mayeſt then hope to view the Regions "beyond the Deſert. But the Surface of the Earth is given to the ſtrongeſt "Lance, and to the ſharpeſt Arrow; and he who dares to paſs further "muſt encounter that Nation whoſe Proweſs no Man ever yet returned to "tell."

"The Baſſa ſent no Anſwer to this Letter, but according to the Cuſtom of Barbarians, by cutting off the Thumbs of the Meſſenger. He then continued his March for three Days, without any other Object of an Enemy than the Clouds of Duſt for ſome Time ariſing at a Diſtance; but towards the Evening of the fourth Day the Arabian Horſemen began to harraſs him, and the Night after aſſaulted his Camp in all Quarters. The Turks, being now prepared, eaſily drew together, and maintained their Ground; and the Arabs, whether through Terror and Surpriſe, or"

...ewed on a small Diſtance. The Turks, purſuing their Victory, puſhed forwards, and left their Baggage a little behind them; when a freſh Party ſtarting, and ſeeing their Baggage in the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy, from another Point, ſet Fire, on a ſudden, to their Carriages. Fire in a ſandy Deſert is not eaſily quenched. The Turks, thus entangled on all ſides, ſaw their Proviſions and their warlike Stores almoſt totally conſumed. Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult by the Interruption of their Purſuers, and the Want of Water. About the third Part of the Army has periſhed, and the reſt have regained the Frontiers of Egypt."

The following Toaſt was lately drank at a noted Tavern in the City:

"May our Mayor elect ever *Croſs-Bt*

"To a corrupt deſpotick Miniſtry."

A few Days ſince ſome Sprigs of our hopeful Nobility, who were dining together at a Tavern at the weſt End of the Town, took the following ſenſible Conceit into their Heads after Dinner. One of them obſerving a Maggot come from a Filbert, which ſeemed to be uncommonly large, attempted to get it from his Companion, who, not chooſing to let it go, was immediately offered five Guineas for it, which was accepted. He then propoſed to run it againſt any other two Maggots that could be produced at Table. Matches were accordingly made, and the poor Inſects were the Means of five Hundred Pounds being won and loſt in the Courſe of a few Minutes. Such is the prevailing Itch for Gaming among our extravagant Scoundrels of Fortune!

The young Gentleman who ſhot himſelf a few Days ago in Vine Street was to have ſet off for Scotland the Evening before, with a young Lady whom he had courted for ſome Time, and had obtained the Mother's Conſent; but on a ſudden it was broke off, by the Interpoſition of an intereſted Perſon, in Conſequence of which the Parties agreed to elope to Scotland, and had prepared a Chaiſe. But as the young Lady, with her Attendant, were getting in, the ſtarted away, and on her coming to her Mother, no great Uneaſineſs, and perſuaded the Lover to go back with her to the Houſe, to urge further Entreaties of Conſent; where, meeting with a Repulſe, he went Home to his own Lodgings in Piccadilly, and was found dead, with a Piſtol at his Ear, the next Morning.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *September* 28.

"The following is a Copy of the Remonſtrance which the Court of Aids of Paris reſolved on, concerning the Detention of the Magiſtrates of the Parliament of Britany.

"SIRE, the Conſternation is univerſal throughout your Kingdom; Conſternation muſt alſo be univerſal on the Parts of your Courts. Your Court of Aids is more nearly connected with your Parliament of Britany, ſince it is a Court of Aids, than with moſt of the other Parliaments; but your Zeal is not neceſſary to authorize a Step which its Duty dictates. Your Courts have the Advantage of being heard by your Majeſty. They would be culpable if they did not avail themſelves of that Right, at a Time when the Spirit of Revenge, and the Spirit of Deſpotiſm, are leagued together againſt the Magiſtracy.

"Your Parliament of Britany has been called to the Foot of your Throne. Two eminent Members of that Parliament have made their Appearance before your Majeſty, only to be torn, as it were, from your Preſence; and of their Fate we know Nothing. We cannot find out by Interrogation what Crime could have been repreſented to your Majeſty in ſuch odious Light, but we muſt needs addreſs to you that the Blows which have been ſtruck at the Magiſtracy fall equally on every Order of the State. It is well known in your Kingdom that your Parliament of Britany, in all its Times, the Depoſitory of the Vows of the whole Province. The Nobleſſe have the ſame Sentiments as the Magiſtrates; and the Sentiments are eſtabliſhed in the Merchant, the Huſbandman, and the Mechanick. It is neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould know this; and if any perſonal Animoſity can have influenced the Reſolutions that have been taken in your Council, you muſt not, Sire, be ignorant that it is a Paſſion proper to Tyrants, and unworthy of that Authority.

"It is very ſolemnly proclaimed that the Crime of one of the two Magiſtrates is merely to terrify thoſe who ſhall for the future take Meaſures or make Remonſtrances of a ſimilar Nature. Your Majeſty has then ſubſtituted Fear in the Room of Love. You ſay, Sire, to your Subjects, that Fear is the Property of Slaves; and conſider one of what Claſs of Men you muſt chooſe your Judges to your Subjects."

...ſtantinople, Sire, to reſcue, that Fear is the Property ...

...ſt of Auguſt, is the following Article. ...

...and Conjectures are formed, from the ... of Spaniſh Veſſels, all at once, in the ſeveral Ports ... adjoining Provinces, one at Sunbury, and one at Sa... ...ports in Georgia; one at Beaufort, Port Royal, two ... one at George Town, Winyah, all the Ports in this Province; ... may be arriving every Poſt northward of us. They ... and the Number ſailed from thence for this Continent, ... to be fourteen, by others no leſs than thirty. ... throughout the Spaniſh Provinces is and near the Gulf ... a thirteen Months Drought is ſaid to have prevailed, in ... of their ſeveral Ports in Queſt of Proviſions; but does ... Part look ſuſpicious? We know not what is doing, ... that the Spaniards have tampered lately with ... and other Indians; we know the State of all the Fortifications ... and we know that the Spaniards do not allow theirs to be ... and the Navigation of their Rivers to be explored by Foreigners."

We can depend on the Authenticity of the following Intelligence.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, *Auguſt* 23, 1770.

"Soon after the Tumult and Maſſacre that happened here on the 8th inſt. the Conſuls propoſed to the Magiſtrates of this Place to permit the Greeks to ſend a Deputation to Count Orlow, the Ruſſian Generaliſſimo of the Land and Sea Expedition now in the Archipelago, in Order to lay before him our alarming Situation, and endeavour, if poſſible, to perſuade him to ſpare this Place. They conſented to it, and I was choſen Deputy for the Engliſh; but juſt as we were embarking the Odas of the Janizaries, and others, repreſented that ſuch a Step was not in any Wiſe honourable for them as Soldiers, who were obliged to defend the Place with their Lives, and that it might not be pleaſing to the Porte. This put a Stop to that Deputation. Soon after arrived here a Janizary Aga, and forty one Turks, which Count Orlow ſet at Liberty, with Orders to come here and repreſent to the Magiſtrates their Cruelty in ſlaying poor unarmed Chriſtians, and that he had it in his Power to repay all ſuch Bloodſhed upon his Priſoners; but, on the contrary, if they would aſſure him that the Rayas and Franks would be well protected by them, he would ſet at Liberty many more Turks. This ſet on Foot the Propoſal of a Deputation again, and was much preſſed by the Turks. We accordingly embarked on Board a Greek Boat the 21ſt of July, expecting to find the Fleet near Scio; but as we were four Days getting to Foggia, they were then got beyond Cape Baba. Upon this News we reſolved to write to Smyrna for farther Orders, whether to return or to go forward, and in Caſe they reſolved we ſhould proceed on our Voyage, we begged they would procure us a good Ship, in Order to perform the Voyage with ſome Degree of Safety; for in a Greek Boat we ran the Riſk of being cut to Pieces at the firſt Place we might touch at, the Shores being all lined with armed Men, very much irritated againſt the Greeks in particular. After waiting ſix Days, the Conſuls procured us the Valigue of Caribaglie, with eight Turks well armed. This was very neceſſary, as we could touch at any Place where we might get Information about the Ruſſian Fleet. Accordingly we got on Board the Valigue the 31ſt of July. The 1ſt of Auguſt we ſtopped near Cape Baba, and were told that the Fleet was at Tenedos. The 2d we got to Tenedos, but found no Fleet. We were, however, told that they were watering their Ships at Imbros. The 3d we arrived there, and found Admiral Elphinſtone in a three Decker of eighty four Guns. He had with him two Ships of ſeventy Guns, and two Frigates of about forty Guns. He uſed us very well, but would not receive us on Board, for Fear of the Plague However, under his Stern we had much Talk with him. He told us that as ſoon as his Water was completed he propoſed, with his Diviſion, to block up the Dardanelles, and let no Frank Ship either go in or come out. In Short, he would permit of no Communication by Sea to any One, for he eſteemed the Capital as a City beſieged, and the Rules of War would not permit him to admit of any Communication by Sea; ſo that there is no Likelihood of that Paſſage being free until a Peace, unleſs the French ſhould join the Turks, as is ſuſpected will ſoon be the Caſe. The 4th we ſet Sail from Lemnos. On the weſt Side we met a Ruſſian Cruiſer, on going on Board of which, to ſhow our Paſſport, I found ſhe was commanded by Captain Edward Shreve. He had ſome Ruſſians and Greeks on Board, with Ruſſian Colours and Paſſport. They had bought him this Veſſel at Trieſte; ſhe carries twenty four Pounders on one Deck. The 5th we arrived at the Caſtle of Lemnos, and anchored near Count Orlow's Ship. He had in his Diviſion only five Ships of ſixty ſix Guns, and the Rhodes of forty, taken from the Turks, with four or five Cruiſers of twenty four Guns, three or four ſmall Veſſels full of Zantiots, and ſome Boats of armed Greeks. At Noon we went on Board. After ſeveral Inquiries concerning the Plague at Smyrna, we were admitted on the Quarter Deck. The Count came out ſoon after, and received us there. We delivered our Letters, and after a ſhort Diſcourſe he went on Shore to the Batteries, appointing us to return again next Day at nine o'Clock. We paſſed that Afternoon on Board, recommending our Caſe to Count Orlow's Brother, and to ſome Officers of Diſtinction, begging their Interceſſion. The 6th we went on Board again, as per Appointment. The Count was not ſtirring, having been on Shore until four o'Clock in the Morning. We had a long Diſcourſe with the Captain of the Ship, Mr. Gregg, who, having behaved very well, is now made an Admiral, and expects ſoon his Flag from Ruſſia. He was very much affected with our Narration, and promiſed to do all in his Power for us, but that we muſt not expect a poſitive Promiſe from him not to appear here. This we never expected ourſelves, but hoped that by making known our real Situation it would be a Means of avoiding their Viſit. The Count, having very much at Heart the taking of the Caſtle, went on Shore again that Day, excuſing himſelf for not receiving us, but that he was preparing his Anſwer, which would very ſoon be delivered to us. We returned on Board our Boat, very ſorry that we could not go on Shore; for the Count begged of us not to go, fearing any Accident might happen to us from the Irregulars, conſiſting of Albaneſe, Maniotes, Greeks, Sclavonians, &c. Two Officers paid us a Viſit that Afternoon, a Swiſs and a Provincial. They gave us a long Account of their Battles in the Morea, and of their being obliged to evacuate all their Conqueſts, occaſioned by the Maniotes Cowardice, who would not fight, but ran away, leaving the Ruſſians to be cut to Pieces,

"The 7th of Auguſt we went on Board, as uſual, ſoliciting all thoſe whom we thought had any Power to ſerve us. We heard that they expected this Winter ſix Ships more of the Line, with Proviſions, Ammunition, &c. that they propoſe to attempt paſſing the Dardanelles until next Spring, only to block up the Paſſage with their Ships, in Order to hinder Proviſions, &c. going up. The 8th Ditto Mr. Enſlie and I went on Board, without any of the other Deputies. Count Orlow ſent for me into his Cabin. I went in, and had about an Hour's Diſcourſe with him. He ſpoke Ruſſian, which the Secretary interpreted to me in French. I laid before his Excellency the miſerable Situation we were in at Smyrna, and begged his Compaſſion in very moving Terms. He anſwered that he could not make publick his Intentions, as that would evidently hurt his Operations. He ſpoke of the Engliſh in a very kind and affectionate Manner, and aſſured me that the Priſoners he would preſent us with were entirely on Account of the Engliſh, for as to the others he was not deſirous of favouring them; that as our Conſul had begged of him not to ſhow any Partiality, he propoſed to preſent the Priſoners to us all, but that I ſhould acquaint Mr. Hayes that they were entirely to favour him. When I came out Mr. Enſlie was ſent for in, and he had ſome Diſcourſe alſo with Count Orlow. When we returned to our Voligue I propoſed going on Shore a little, for I was quite tired of remaining on Board ſo long. They all declined my Propoſal, upon which I went alone on Shore. I viſited all the Batteries, the Camp, the Town, in Short every Thing that was to be ſeen. Amongſt other Things, I heard ſeveral Cannon Balls fired from the Caſtle, whiſtling near where I ſtood. The Town was full of Muſcovites, Maniotes, Albaneſe, and Sclavonians. The Houſes being open, I went into ſeveral, alſo into Moſques, Baths, &c. The 9th we were all ſent for on Board, and had Permiſſion to wait upon Count Orlow in his Cabin. After ſome Diſcourſe he preſented us his Anſwer to the Conſuls, and we took our Leave. We were treated with Punch all that Afternoon by the Officers, and had a View of the Ship, which was cleared below on Purpoſe. Towards Evening we went on Shore, Enſlie and I, with an Officer, and reviewed what I ſaw before. This Officer is Mr. Dugdale; he commanded a Firſtſhip, and behaved ſo well that he is now Poſt Captain. The 10th Mr. Godel, the Commiſſary, who was formerly a French Merchant at Conſtantinople, brought the Priſoners on Board the Count's Ship. We were then on Shore, preparing to dine under the Trees, near a Fountain. We were ſent for, and went immediately on Board. The Count ordered Coffee to be preſented to all the Priſoners, and aſked them, by Means of his Druggerman, if they wanted for any Thing. They came and kiſſed his Waiſtcoat Pocket ſeveral Times, declaring that they had been treated very well, but hoped, as the Deputies from Smyrna were come to beg their Liberty, that they might be ſet free. But as the Janizary Aga, whom he had ſet at Liberty upon Condition he ſhould return to him with an Account of what had happened at Smyrna, had not kept his Word, he would not releaſe either the Serbetgee or the Cady, only four Choadars of each; ſo he gave us eight Men, four Women, and five Children, ſome of which were from fifteen to eighteen Years old. When this was ſettled there came out of the Cabin a Child, a Girl about ſeven Years old, the handſomeſt I ever ſaw. The Count took her in his Arms, and was very kind to her. Her Story is this. Ahmet Effendi Tarapani Iunini, of Cairo, returning on Board a French Ship to Conſtantinople, when he came to Scala Nova, heard that the Turkiſh Fleet had burned that of the Muſcovites, upon which he landed, and went on Horſeback to Conſtantinople, to carry the News there, and ſent forward in the Ship his Wives and Children, Choadars, &c. alſo his Haram and Servants, amounting to thirty ſeven Perſons. This Ship was taken by a Ruſſian Cruiſer, and brought into the Fleet. Four Choadars and this Child came on Board, by Order of the Count, and gave this Account of themſelves. The Count was ſo much touched with Compaſſion at the Sight of this Child that he gave her a Diamond Ring, and told them that from that Moment they were all free, and that he would ſend them all to Conſtantinople the firſt Opportunity. This Viſit, when I was on Board, was the third Time he had ſeen the Child. All the Priſoners kiſſed her Hand, begging ſhe would intercede with the Count for them. After this the Count gave her a fine Fur of Shamour, and ſent her in his own Barge of twenty four Oars on Board her Veſſel. The Count propoſed, in a Day or two after we ſailed, to ſend her and that Family up to Conſtantinople to her Father Ahmet Effendi, in a Raguſan Ship, freighted on Purpoſe, and he himſelf would be at all the Expenſe. This Kindneſs greatly affected us, as it ſhows him to be a kind compaſſionate Man; and upon this we build our greateſt Hopes that he will not come here, after having laid before him the terrible Conſequences that would follow ſuch a Viſit. In the Evening we returned on Shore with Meſſ. Godel and Dugdale, and dined together. After that I went once more into the Town, but was very near being ſhot from the Caſtle; for on jumping over a Wall, near the Moſque, a Shot paſſed juſt by my Ear. Next Day, the 11th of Auguſt, we ſailed. In the Evening met a Ruſſian Cruiſer of Metelin, who, ſeeing ſo many Turks on Board, without any Ceremony fired three Guns into us, but happily no One was hurt. I went on Board and ſhowed the Paſſport, upon which he was frightened, and begged Pardon, hoping he had not hurt any Body. Next Day, the 12th of Auguſt, we arrived at Smyrna."

Copy of the Letter written by his Excellency Count Orlow, *dated* Lemnos, *Auguſt* 8, 1770.

"I received your Letter of the 21ſt paſt, by the Deputies of your Nations. The Picture of your Terrours affects me. I had imagined them, and have endeavoured, as far as it depended upon me, to prevent your Entreaties. I ſhall, in this Anſwer, acquaint you with my Way of thinking.

"In conforming to the Principles of my moſt auguſt Sovereign I conform myſelf to thoſe of Humanity. In following the Dictates of her high Will and Pleaſure I follow the Law, ever inviolable with me, of affording every Aſſiſtance poſſible to the Nations, either Allies or neuter. Such are, and ever ſhall be, Gentlemen, the conſtant Maxims of my Conduct; Maxims which determined me, the Moment I was apprized of the Commotion of the Populace of Smyrna, to alter my Intentions with Regard to that City, that the Sight of her Imperial Majeſty's Fleet, by augmenting the Conſternation, might not increaſe the Tumult. To that Effect I ſet at Liberty the Janizary Aga, who was one of my Priſoners of War, with ſeveral other Turks. The Inſtructions I had given the former had for Object to put an immediate Stop to the Maſſacre, and eſpecially to provide for the Security of your Perſons. He engaged to execute this punctually. Has he done it? This is what I cannot warrant, having very good Reaſons to miſtruſt a Man who, being releaſed on his Parole, does not return. You ſee, Gentlemen, that even by preventing your Prayers I have neglected Nothing that could convince you of the Nature of my Diſpoſition towards you.

"It would be a great Pleaſure to me to grant all that you aſk at preſent, if various Reaſons, the Force of which you yourſelves muſt Needs be ſenſible of, did not forbid it, and, at the ſame Time, did not excuſe me. Can I be anſwerable, without committing myſelf, for what Time and Circumſtances may ſuggeſt to me to undertake? As to what you would fain make me believe, againſt all received Notions, that the City of Smyrna ought to be looked upon rather as a Colony, formed by divers European Nations, than an Enemy's Town, that ſeems to me inconceiveable. According to the ſame Principles, I ought to look upon as ſuch even the City of Conſtantinople itſelf, and after that all the other maritime Places in the Ottoman Dominions where there are European Eſtabliſhments.

"As to what regards your Commerce, be fully perſuaded that the Forces under my Command ſhall not only give them no Diſturbance, nor do them the leaſt Prejudice or Damage, but, on the contrary, ſo long as her Imperial Majeſty's Flag ſhall reign over theſe Seas, you may depend on her Protection, of which you have already had convincing Proofs, provided there is Nothing contrary to the Rules of War; and if even the Sight of my Fleet off your City ſhould happen to occaſion any Tumult, I ſhall, in that Caſe, be as culpable as I am for the total Deſtruction of the Ottoman Fleet, the unhappy Fate of which has coſt you ſuch great Alarms.

"The Releaſement of ſome of the Priſoners, and the humane Treatment of the others, has not produced in Turkiſh Hearts the Gratitude I had Room to expect, after ſuch a Step on my Part. That Want of Humanity might authorize me to alter my Way of thinking and of acting towards them; but, in Conſideration of your Inſtances, I am willing to ſet at Liberty a few more of them, and that merely to oblige you, and not...

you from all Inſults, by deſtroying every Motive that might give Room thereto. May this Conduct ſerve as an Example to our Enemies!

"Make yourſelves, therefore, eaſy, Gentlemen, and reſt perſuaded that you will always find me diſpoſed to render you all Kinds of Service; and that the Security, not only of the allied Nations, but even of their individuals, diſperſed and ſcattered among our Enemies, and of all thoſe who have Recourſe to the Protection of my auguſt Sovereign, ſhall ever be a conſtant Object of my peculiar Care, knowing, with the whole Univerſe, that her Glory is equalled by Nothing but her Humanity; that ſhe has taken up Arms only to punith the Infringers of the Faith of Treaties, and that her juſt Indignation is as dreadful to them as her Attention to her Allies is friendly. I promiſe you then, Gentlemen, in her Name, for as much and for as long a Time as depends upon me, without diſordering eſſentially our military Operations, to ſecure your Perſons, your Families, and your Effects, ſacrificing even to that End ſome Trophies of her victorious Arms. As to my Part, my ſole Ambition is that of conforming, as much as poſſible, to her generous Sentiments; happy to be employed in making the remoteſt Countries ſenſible of the rare Virtues that characterize her great Soul, and to make Uſe of her Power to inſpire both Terrour and Security. In ſhort, I beg Meſſ. the Conſuls to excuſe my not having anſwered each of them ſeparately. As all their Letters turn only on the ſame Object, I thought I had done it in anſwering the general One. The ſhort Stay of the Deputies here has deprived me of the Satisfaction of being ſerviceable to them. I hope, however, they will give you an Account of my Offers, and that yourſelves will do Juſtice to my Sentiments towards you. I am, with Conſideration, Gentlemen,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Count ALEXIS ORLOW.

NEWBERN, *December* 7.

ON Wedneſday laſt the Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, and after taking the Oaths for the Qualification of publick Officers, and ſubſcribing the Teſt, waited upon his Excellency the Governour at the Palace, to acquaint him thereof. His Excellency was then pleaſed to direct them to return to the Houſe, and make Choice of a Speaker. The Members being returned, and acquainted that Colonel John Harvey, the late worthy Speaker, was much indiſpoſed, and unable to give his Attendance, Colonel Richard Caſwell was unanimouſly elected, and conducted to the Chair accordingly. The Houſe then again waited upon his Excellency, and preſented their Speaker; which Choice he was pleaſed to approve, and then opened the Seſſion with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

NOTHING can be more ſeaſonable, or more grateful to me, than my meeting you at this Time, in ſo full Aſſembly, while Objects the moſt intereſting to this Country wait your Deliberations. On this Occaſion I purpoſe to declare my Mind with much Freedom; conſidering that I am now ſpeaking to every Freeholder in the Province, through their Repreſentatives, on Matters of the higheſt Importance to them. Setting aſide therefore every leſſer Conſideration for the preſent, I ſhall confine myſelf chiefly to theſe four Points, which, in the moſt urgent Manner, I offer for your Conſideration: The Abuſes in the Conduct of the publick Funds, the general Complaints againſt publick Offices and Officers, the Evils ariſing from the Circulation of counterfeit Money, and the Injuries offered to his Majeſty's Government at and ſince the laſt Hillſborough Superiour Court.

It is a Matter of much Concern to me, and muſt be to every honeſt Man in the Country, that after the frequent Solicitations that have been made for a juſt State of the publick Revenue, no ſuch Account has been hitherto produced. The Plan I laid before the laſt Aſſembly for keeping the publick Accounts ſtands unimpeached as to Propriety, Regularity, and Method. I refer it therefore to your Conſideration, and wiſh it may now be adopted by the Force of a Law, flattering myſelf it will give the fulleſt Satisfaction to the Publick. In my Opinion, Treaſurers while in Office ſhould be reſtricted, under ſevere Penalties, and the Loſs of their Employment, from entering, either directly or indirectly, into any Kind of Commerce. Such a Reſtraint would guard againſt the Temptation of employing the publick Money as a Stock in private Trade, and allow them ſufficient Leiſure to attend the Duties of their Office.

The Liberty former Treaſurers have aſſumed to themſelves (for I know of no ſuch Power given them by Law) of taking Monies, at Pleaſure, from one Fund, to make up the Deficiency of others, has been a Conduct of much Prejudice to the Country; a Practice unknown in any well regulated State, and introductive of much Confuſion in the publick Accounts. The Appropriation of publick Monies is ever held ſacred to the Purpoſe for which they are raiſed. Nothing leſs than an Act of the Legiſlature, upon great Emergency, ought to carry them out of their proper Channel.

Theſe are Suggeſtions that occur to me on the Subject of the publick Revenue. When you reflect that a conſiderable Sum of Money is already loſt to the Publick, and more in Danger of being ſo, by the irregular Conduct of the Officers of the Revenue in keeping and ſettling their Accounts, I hope you will think, with me, that the Proſperity of the Colony immediately depends upon eſtabliſhing ſuch Regulations in the Treaſurer's Office as will prevent future Irregularities, bring to publick View what are paſt, and remove the Jealouſies entertained by the People with Reſpect to that Office.

Let me next recommend to you to make the moſt ſcrupulous Inquiries into the Complaints againſt publick Offices and Officers in the Government, and to provide as well for the Redreſs of thoſe which have an Exiſtence as to eſtabliſh the Fees of Office in ſo expreſs and determined a Manner as will put them beyond the Poſſibility of Doubt or Abuſe. This will give great and juſt Content to the Publick. You ſhall be furniſhed with an Account of the Fees taken by me on each Inſtrument I have iſſued, that the Country may be informed of my Conduct in this Particular.

The Circulation of ſo large a Quantity of counterfeited Currency among us affords a Preſumption that Perſons of more conſiderable Property than thoſe of moderate Subſiſtance have been concerned in this baſe and diſhonourable Traffick; an Evil abſolutely deſtructive of publick Credit, and operating to the Ruin of many honeſt Families. Were thoſe who have paſſed Sums of that counterfeit Currency called upon by you to declare from whom it was received, very probably, by tracing it up, the Authors of this Iniquity might be diſcovered.

The Papers and Depoſitions I have received reſpecting the late Outrages at Hillſborough, which I ſhall lay before you, are the Proceedings of a ſeditious Mob; Men who, regardleſs of the Royal Clemency for former Treſpaſſes, and in open Contempt of the Admonition given them by a Reſolve of your Houſe laſt Seſſion, have (accompanied with Circumſtances the moſt inſolent and inhuman) torn down Juſtice from her Tribunal, and renounced all legiſlative Authority. Were theſe Men, who have thus broke through all the Bounds of human Society, and trampled under Foot the Laws of their Country, allowed to ſhelter themſelves under thoſe Laws, the Situation of this Country would be deplorable indeed. Social Liberty muſt then yield to brutal Licentiouſneſs, and the honeſt of all Conditions become a Prey to the wicked. I am told theſe Inſurgents are determined in the Proſecution of their profligate Deſigns. Admit it to be ſo: Government has already ſhown itſelf able to controul them, and, when armed with your manly Determinations, has ſufficient Force, under the Providence of God, effectually to ſuppreſs theſe dangerous Commotions, to puniſh the Ringleaders, and to bring back the deluded to the Duty of good Citizens and good Subjects. For the Attainment of theſe deſirable Ends, I am bound, in Juſtice and Duty, to recommend to you to provide for the raiſing a ſufficient Body of Men, under the Rules and Diſcipline of War, to march into the Settlements of theſe Inſurgents, in Order to aid and protect the Magiſtrates and Civil Officers in the Execution of thoſe Laws now exiſting, or ſuch others as may, at this critical Juncture, be found expedient for reſtoring the publick Tranquillity of the whole Colony.

You have here my unreſerved Sentiments of the preſent State of your publick Affairs. I have much to wiſh they may penetrate into your Hearts, with the ſame Warmth of Senſibility that they flow from mine; and that you, with a becoming Spirit, ſtand forth to vindicate the inſulted Honour and Dignity of his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, in Juſtice to your own violated Rights, and in Humanity to the Duties you owe your much injured Countrymen, who, from the very Nature and Obligation of civil Society, claim from the Legiſlature full Security and Protection in their Perſons and Properties. And I have alſo much to wiſh you may wipe away the Stain thrown, by theſe deluded People and their ſeditious Ringleaders, upon an Adminiſtration that has been unwearied in every poſſible Attention towards the Advancement of the Proſperity and Perfection of this Community.

I gladly embrace the Opportunity here offered me of making my grateful Acknowledgments to the Country for their Gift of this very elegant and noble Structure, for the Reſidence of myſelf and Succeſſours in Adminiſtration; a Palace that is a publick Ornament and Credit to the Colony, as well as an Honour to Britiſh America; a Conſtruction, I am perſuaded, from the Strength and Choice of its Materials, the Integrity, Diligence, and Ability of the Architect, with the Skill of the ſeveral Artificers employed, will remain a laſting Monument of the Liberality of this Country. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you the Money already voted, and which has been taxed up, will be ſufficient to carry the Plan into Execution, and that too within a few Months. The Diſburſements for carrying on the Work are ready to be laid before you, whenever you have Leiſure to attend them.

...

Care and Expedition.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am to apply to you for a Continuance of the present Establishment of Fort Johnston, and to make immediate Provision of Powder and Lead, for his Majesty's Service and the publick Safety. Let us not longer remain unprovided with Articles so essential to our Defence against the Attempts of a foreign Enemy, who may possibly, at this Day, be in a State of War with Great Britain, the Guardian of our Commerce, and Protector from hostile Invasion.

I am directed to lay before you a Memorial from some Merchants in London, to one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, respecting the packing and shipping of naval Stores to the Mother Country; therefore I hope you will give due Attention to the Regulations recommended in the same.

If these Times had permitted, I should have recommended to you to establish a publick Seminary, in some Part of the back Country of this Colony, for the Education of Youth. An Institution of this Sort, and in those Parts, would be very beneficial, by instructing the rising Generation in the Principles of Religion and Virtue, in that healthy and fertile Climate. Possibly you may not lose Sight of this Object, on a more favourable Opportunity.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is a pleasing Consideration to me to reflect I have been happy in the favourable Attention of this Country. I confess I feel an ardent Desire to experience the like Testimony at this important Crisis; and that we may with Candour, Sincerity, and Firmness, cooperate in Measures for the publick Good. Believe me, the Cause before us is not the Cause of an Individual, or an Opposition merely to Administration, but to the Constitution. If therefore these Seditions are not speedily suppressed, they may spread their Contagion through the Continent, and disturb the internal Tranquillity of every Colony in his Majesty's American Dominions. Suffer not then the malicious Humours of dark designing Malice, nor the Intrigues of Sedition, to turn us from the Road of Justice, or stagger us in the Path of Honour. These are the invaluable Rights of honest Men, and lead to Virtues which cast the brightest Lustre on Acts of Legislation.

I shall detain you no longer than to inform you, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to indulge me with Leave of Absence from this Government, I shall esteem myself honourably rewarded for my invariable Endeavours to discharge the Duties of my Station, in promoting the Welfare of this Province, if I have the Happiness, on my Return to England, to give my Royal Master the Assurance that by your Wisdom and Vigour I have been enabled to give Stability and a permanent Regularity to the interiour Police of this Country, and to restore among you the Blessings of Peace.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Esquire, Captain General, Governour, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* North Carolina,

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of his Council, return your Excellency our sincere and affectionate Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

We acknowledge the Importance of those Objects recommended to us by your Excellency. The just State of the publick Accounts, and the most regular Method of keeping them, the Inquiry into the Abuse of publick Offices and Officers, and the Discovery and Detection of the Counterfeiters of Paper Currency, are Matters of real Concern to the Publick; and we will, with all the Powers we are possessed, unite in every salutary Measure to correct the Abuses complained of, and to punish the guilty.

We cannot repress our indignation when we consider of the Outrages lately committed at Hillsborough, by a deluded People, under the Direction of their factitious Leaders; and we sympathize with your Excellency in the apt and suitable Reflections you make upon a Subject which in every Circumstance is so disgraceful to civil Society, and indeed to human Nature itself. We are truly sensible how much it behoves the Honour of Government to vindicate its Authority, and to enforce the Laws; and we assure your Excellency that we will, with our utmost Zeal, join in any Measure that may best tend to wipe away a Stain thrown upon an Administration which every honest and intelligent Man among us must confess has, with uniform Uprightness, fought the Prosperity and Perfection of this Community.

We take this Opportunity to congratulate your Excellency upon your Removal into the elegant and noble Structure lately erected for the Residence of yourself and your Successors in Administration. We are not ignorant how much the Publick is indebted to your Excellency for adopting the Plan and Construction of a Palace which will remain as a Monument equally expressive of their Bounty and of your Excellency's correct and judicious Application of it.

The Idea of a publick Seminary in this Province for the Education of Youth, as suggested by your Excellency, is a fresh Proof of your tender Concern for its Prosperity. The Object is important. Morals and good Government depend greatly on early Instruction and virtuous Example; and we hope in this, or some future Session, a Foundation may be laid for so desirable a Purpose.

Your Excellency's intended Absence from this Government, by Leave from his Majesty, would be more unfavorable to our Wishes if we did not hope it would be attended with perfect Reestablishment of your Health; but however Providence may dispose of you, Sir, we shall always retain the most grateful Remembrance both of your publick and private Virtues; and we shall ever most cheerfully bear Testimony that your Excellency has omitted no Part of the Duties of your Station to render stable and permanent the Peace and good Order of this Country. And from hence we have the surest Confidence that your Excellency will receive from his Majesty that Approbation which he ever bestows on good and virtuous Actions.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable Council,

IT affords me much satisfaction to find you concur with me in Sentiments, with Respect to the present Situation of the publick Affairs of this Country. Your Determination to join in such Measures as will immediately tend to vindicate the Honour of Government, enforce the Laws, and wipe away the Dishonour thrown upon the present Administration, corresponds with that uniform Attachment you have always shown for the Interest of our most gracious Sovereign and this Government.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your good Wishes for the Reestablishment of my Health, and for the honourable Opinion you entertain of my Exertions in the Duties of my Station. I shall take a sensible Pleasure, on every proper Occasion, to acknowledge that much of the Success of my publick Endeavours has been owing to your Counsel and Advice.

To His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Esquire, Capain General, Governour, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* North Carolina,

The humble ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of Assembly of the Province of North Carolina, return you our humble and hearty Thanks for your Speech delivered to us at the Opening of this Session.

The tender Concern for the Welfare of this Province with which your Excellency has pointed out the State of our publick Affairs, and the Means of redressing Grievances prevalent and oppressive, deserve our warmest Acknowledgments. The Interest of those we represent, Justice to publick Creditors, and the Honour of Government, equally require at our Hands a clear and exact Settlement of the publick Accounts; and to this important Object your Excellency may rely we shall, with unwearied Diligence, apply ourselves.

The Conduct of publick Officers in some Parts of this Province, perhaps, has given just Cause of Complaint. This, Sir, we would willingly believe hath not wholly arisen from a Depravity of Morals among the Servants of the Publick. In some Instances, we are inclined to think it the Consequence of an inconsistent and oppressive Fee Bill. That Act has annexed Fees to unnecessary Services, which in this Country are never performed; yet, ideal as they are, they are carefully attended to, and often received. In other Cases, much to the Prejudice of the Officer, it has left Services, necessary and incumbent, wholly unprovided for. To remedy this Evil, as far as we can, we consider as being indispensably our Duty; and permit us, Sir, to assure you that to discharge it, in this as well as in every other Instance, with Cheerfulness and Fidelity, is an Object to which we shall ever be attentive.

The great Quantity of counterfeit Certificates and Proclamation Bills, circulating among us, is a Circumstance truly alarming to the whole Province. It is injurious to Individuals, and destructive of publick Credit. We conceive that Nothing less than passing an Act for calling in all publick Certificates and Paper Currency circulating in this Colony can put an End to the fatal Consequences attending so infamous an Imposition on the Inhabitants of this Country.

The late daring and insolent Attack made on the Superiour Court at Hillsborough, by the People who call themselves Regulators, we hold in the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence. The deliberate and preconceived Malice with which it was contrived, and the brutal Fury with which it was executed, equally bespeak them unawed by the Laws of their Country, insensible to every moral Duty, and wickedly disaffected to Government itself. The dissolute Principles and licentious Spirit by which these People are actuated, and stand united, render them too formidable for the ordinary Proceds at Law. Sensible of this, Sir, we owe it to our Sovereign, our Constituents, and ourselves, to adopt Measures at once spirited and effectual.

The Palace erected by this Province, for the Residence of your Excellency and Successors in Office, is truly elegant and noble. To your unwearied Attention and Influence, and to the Abilities and Diligence of the Architect, the Inhabitants of this Country owe that Honour and Credit it may reflect upon them.

We entirely agree with you, Sir, in the Measure you propose of establishing a publick School in the Frontier Part of this Province. We are convinced that the Peace and Happiness of Society must depend on a pious and liberal Education of its Members. To neglect an Object so interesting and important is to withhold from this Country a Blessing that will necessarily derive to it from a rising and instructed Generation.

To continue and provide for the Garrison at Fort Johnston, at the Eve of a War, is both prudent and necessary. The Safety and Security of one of the principal trading Ports in this Province depend on it. We shall therefore pay due Attention to this Measure, as well as every other your Excellency has been pleased to recommend.

Your approaching Departure from your Government is a Circumstance truly detrimental to the Interests of this Province, and is justly to be lamented. It is a Misfortune peculiar to this Country that as soon as its Governour is become acquainted with its Constitution, and the Temper of its Inhabitants, he is, by some ill fated Means or other, removed from us. Nothing, Sir, on this afflicting Occasion, can afford us Consolation but a firm Reliance that the well known Benevolence of your Disposition, and friendly Concern for the Welfare of Mankind, will dispose you to use that Influence your Merit and Station justly entitle you to in Favour of the constitutional Liberties of North America in general, and the Interests of this Province in particular. Your steady and uniform Endeavours to render every Service to this Country have a just Claim to the warmest Return of Gratitude and Respect; and whithersoever you may go, you have the united and unfeigned Wishes of this People for the Peace and Happiness of yourself and Family.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I THANK you for your truly loyal, spirited, and affectionate Address. The highly honourable Testimonies you give me of your Approbation of the several Matters I have offered for your Consideration, with your Resolution to pursue vigorous and decisive Measures in Support of Government, give new Life to my Hopes, and reanimate my Zeal for your Service. You cannot too much cherish and cultivate the liberal Sentiments you have, at this Juncture, embraced; Sentiments nobly generous towards your King and Country, and most honourable to yourselves.

I receive, with Sensations of Gratitude and Esteem, the Assurance you give me of the unfeigned Wishes of the People of this Province for the Felicity of my Family. Though many powerful Considerations require my Return to England, you may rest in Confidence that in whatever Circumstances I may be placed, or whatever Part of his Majesty's Dominions may be my Residence, I shall be happy to take a Part, as far as the narrow Sphere of my Influence may reach, in Favour of the true Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects in America, and the peculiar Interests of this Province. Neither Time nor Distance can ever efface from my Mind the just Sense of the Obligations I owe you for your favourable Opinion of my publick Services, and Assurances of Support against the secret and open Abetters of the Insurgents.

This Day arrived here from Charlestown Mr. John Owens, who in the Month of August last sailed from London in the Brig Serjeant Glyn, Captain Morgridge, for this Place, with a valuable Cargo of Goods on Board. This Vessel, after a very tedious Passage, came on the Coast, and was up with the Bar three Times; but no Pilot going out to bring them in, they were, by a violent Gale of Wind, driven to the southward; and proving very leaky, and their Pumps choaking with the Sand Ballast they had on Board, she went down under them, about fifty Leagues off Charlestown Bar. The Crew took to their Boat, and were seven Hours at Sea, until happily taken up by a Vessel and carried into Charlestown.

That very elegant and noble Structure the Palace, which has been erected here by this Province for the Residence of his Excellency the Governour, and his Successours in Office, being now very near completely finished, the Opening of the same, together with the King's Birthday, were celebrated here on Wednesday last. At Noon a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery, and in the Evening his Excellency gave a very grand and noble Entertainment and Ball at the Palace, at which were present the Honourable his Majesty's Council of this Province, the House of Assembly, a very great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies from different Parts of the Country, and the principal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this Town. About eight in the Evening the Company were entertained with a very grand and surprising Exhibition of Fireworks, which were played off in the back Yard of the Palace; a Bonefire was also lighted up, and great Plenty of Liquor given to the Populace.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 10.

WE hear from Prince George County that the considerable Improvements to be made upon the Glebe of Martin's Brandon Parish, as advertised in our former Papers, are let to a considerable Undertaker. As these Improvements, when completed, will make the Glebe of that Parish one of the most convenient in the Colony, the Gentlemen of it flatter themselves some Clergyman of Learning and Distinction will be induced to offer himself, as the Parish will be kept open for some Time for that Purpose.

The Brigantine Thomas and Mary, Captain Dunsley, arrived in York River from London, in Latitude 35:40, Longitude 73:20, fell in with the Sloop Unity, John Buchanan Master, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Vincent, which on the 18th Instant, about twelve Leagues from Cape Henlopen, carried away her Mast about twenty Feet from the Deck. She intended for Charlestown, or Bermudas, to refit.

The Golden Fleece, Captain Goosley, the Hazard, Peterson, and Betsey, Howard Eston, are arrived in the Downs; and the York, Meriwether, at Bristol.

[*Deaths.*] GABRIEL CAY, Esquire, Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Hampton.

Mr. THOMAS JAMESON, Merchant, of York Town.

SOUTHAMPTON, *December* 29. This Morning, at seven o'Clock, departed this Life, in the seventy third Year of his Age, GEORGE GURLEY, father of the Reverend George Gurley, Rector of St. Luke's Parish, in this County. He enjoyed all his Faculties entire to the last, blessed with a remarkable Share of Health for many Years before his Death. About twenty Minutes before he died he arose out of Bed, in perfect Health, to Appearance, and opening the Room Door, and looking out, said, "it rained, and he would retire and go to *Sleep*;" and reclining himself on his Pillow, was immediately seized with an apoplectick Fit, and expired in a few Minutes!

Advertisements.

To be RENTED,

THE SHOP next Door to the POST OFFICE, which may be entered upon immediately. For Terms inquire of the Printers.

To be LET *upon* FREIGHT, *to* Whitehaven *or* Glasgow,

THE Ship BROTHERS, of *Whitehaven*, *Thomas Williamson* Master *British* built, five Years old, Burthen one Hundred and seventy Tuns, or thereabouts, now lying at *Sandy Point, Nansemond* River. For Terms apply to the Captain on Board.

THE Ship INDUSTRY, belonging to *Whitehaven*, now lying at *Norfolk*, *James Lowes* Master, carries four Hundred and forty Hogsheads of Tobacco. Any Person inclinable to charter the said Ship may know the Terms by applying to the Master, on board; or to *John* and *Jonathan Eilbeck*, in *Norfolk*.

On the 4th of March *next, at* Prince William *Courthouse, will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about eight Hundred Acres, within three Miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat DWELLINGHOUSE, pleasantly situated, and other convenient Houses for cropping. And on the 2d Day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be sold a TRACT of LAND in *Frederick* County, containing two Hundred Acres, known by the Name of *David Wood's* Creek. The said Lands were directed by Captain *William Bennett*, deceased, to be sold by his Executors, to satisfy his Creditors. Long Credit will be given for great Part of the Purchase Money.

WILLIAM CARR.

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To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on the 28th of this Instant, being* Middlesex *Court Day*,

ALL the Estate of WILLIAM URIE; there is an exceeding good PILOT BOAT, not quite two Years old, remarkable for being a fine Sailer. Six Months Credit will be allowed, Bond and Security being given by

GEORGE LORIMER, Administrator.

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PRINCE EDWARD County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased of *James Roberts*, of *Pittsylvania*, a Negro Man Slave named *Jupiter*; and as a Report prevails that the said Slave is under several Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requests those who may have any Claim to the said Slave to make the same known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchase Money.

JOHN MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE County, *January* 1, 1771.

THE Subscriber having lately purchased of *James Roberts*, of *Pittsylvania*, five Negro Slaves, namely, a Woman named *Betty*, and her four Children, *Jude*, *Beck*, *Fanny*, and *Sampson*; and as a Report prevails that the said Slaves are under several Mortgages, or other Encumbrances, he therefore requests those who may have any Claim to the said Slaves to make them known to him before the 10th of *June* next, as he is bound by that Time to pay the Purchase Money.

STEPHEN BEDFORD.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Thursday *the 31st of this Instant* (January) *at the House of Colonel* Bernard Moore, *in* King William,

EIGHTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND for the Life of Colonel *Moore*, lying on *Mattapony* River, in the said County, being the Land whereon Colonel *Moore* now lives. Also the Fee Simple Estate in eleven Hundred and twenty five Acres of exceeding fine well timbered Land, lying in the said County, on *Pamunky* River, below *Regan's* Ferry, where Colonel *Moore* formerly lived. The above Lands are subject to Mrs. *Moore's* Dower. At the same Time will be sold all the personal Estate of Colonel *Moore* consisting of Plate, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Plantation Utensils, and sixteen House Servants. ——And on *Tuesday* the 5th of *February*, being the Day after *Hanover* Court, will be sold to the highest Bidders, at *Richmond* Town, the Remainder of Colonel *Moore's* Slaves, being near one Hundred, amongst which are Tradesmen of several Sorts.——All the above Estate hath been conveyed to the Subscribers, as Trustees, for the Purpose of paying Colonel *Moore's* Debts. As it is the Desire of the Trustees to make the most of the Estate, for the Benefit of the Creditors, they request that all Persons who have Mortgages on, or Demands against, the Estate, may attend the Sale, to assist them, and see that every Thing is conducted to their Satisfaction. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for the above Estate, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

CARTER BRAXTON,
GEORGE WEBB,
THOMAS WALKER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JACK POWER,
} Trustees.

Just imported in the Ship Industry, *from* Limerick,

SIXTY indented SERVANTS, for five Years, amongst them several valuable Tradesmen, which will be sold at *Sharlee's*, on *Monday* the twenty eighth of this Instant (*January*) by

DAVID REID.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, by Virtue of a Decree of* Hanover *Court, at the Courthouse, on* Wednesday *the 23d of this Instant* (January)

THIRTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, belonging to the Estate of *John Baker*, Junior, to satisfy his Creditors. Three Years Credit will be given for great Part of the Money, and twelve Months for the Remainder, Bond and good Security being given.

At the same Time and Place will be exposed to publick Sale about twenty valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, Men, Women, and Boys, for ready Money; taken, by Virtue of Executions, by the Sheriff of *Hanover*. (2)

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Williamsburg*, a tall, slim, likely *Virginia* born Negro Wench named LUCY, about eighteen Years of Age, formerly the Property of Mrs. *Jane Cole*, of this City, deceased. I have great Reason to believe she is harboured in or about *Williamsburg*. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for apprehending her.

FREDERICK BOYAR.

PRINCE GEORGE County, *January* 1, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 27th of *May* last, a Negro Welch named HANNAH, twenty eight Years old, about five Feet five Inches high, well made, has a down Look, speaks short and lisping, and the Whites of her Eyes remarkably red; had on when she went away a black Yarn Serge Jacket and white Cotton Petticoat, Osnaburg Shift, and carried with her some other Cloaths. She is supposed to be lurking about Mr. *John Mosley's* Quarters on *Nottoway* River, in *Southampton* County, where she has some Relations. Whoever will apprehend the said Wench, and bring her to me, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of this Colony, FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN THWEAT.

N. B. As she has a Notion of Freedom, she may perhaps pass as a free Wench, where she is not known.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in *Chowan* County, *North Carolina*, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself ADAM, and branded on the Cheek I C. He is about forty Years old, about five Feet five Inches high, and says he belongs to *Indians*. The Owner may have him on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JOHN COFFIELD.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, two HORSES, one black and the other bay; the black is branded on both Shoulders IC, has some Saddle Spots, and is a Trotter; the bay is branded on the near Buttock OJ, on the near Shoulder T, and is a natural Pacer. Posted, and appraised, the former to eight Pounds, and the latter to five Pounds.

FREDERICK RIVES.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a Mouse coloured young HORSE about four Feet four Inches and a Half high, has a black Mane and Tail, a black Streak down his Back, a few white Hairs over the right Eye and in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder Y, and on the near Buttock S. Posted, and appraised to seven Pounds.

RICHARD COLE.

TAKEN up, in *Warwick, Chesterfield* County, a black HORSE about four Feet six or seven Inches high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, is branded, but not plain enough to be discerned, having been galled, but has a remarkable white Stroke down his near Cheek, as if done by a Halter. Posted, and appraised to eight Pounds.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a bay MARE about four Feet four Inches high, four Years old, but has no Brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to forty Shillings.

PETER STAINBACK.

IF *Elizabeth Holland*, Daughter of *William Holland*, heretofore of *James* River, in *Virginia*, Shipwright, and of *Agnes* his Wife (and which said *Elizabeth Holland* is supposed to have lived in or near *New York*, or on or near *James* River, or *York* Town, in *Virginia*, in *North America*) be living, or (if dead) hath left any Issue, she, or such Issue, may hear of Something greatly to her or their Advantage, by applying to *Alexander Colden*, Esquire, Postmaster at *New York*, or Mr. *John Dixon*, Postmaster at *Williamsburg*, in *Virginia*; and any Person who knows of the Death of the said *Elizabeth Holland*, when she died, and whether she left any and what Issue, is requested to give Information thereof to the said *Alexander Colden*, Esquire, or Mr. *John Dixon*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 3, 1771.

JAMES GARDNER, Carpenter and Joiner,

begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has opened Shop behind the Church. All Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Orders may depend upon his Punctuality, and their Business being well executed.

N. B. He makes Window Sashes, on reasonable Terms.

JUST imported from *Liverpool*, in the Ship *Young Samuel*, *Robert Smith* Master, and to be SOLD by the Subscribers, SALT, COALS, CORDAGE of all Sorts and Sizes, DUCK, CANVAS, ANCHORS, REFINED SUGAR, &c. &c. &c.

BOLDEN, LAURENCE, and Company.

N. B. The said Vessel will take in TOBACCO, or DEERSKINS, for *Liverpool*, at a very moderate Freight.

POETS CORNER.

A MORAL SENTIMENT.

THE flowing Tide that thunders o'er the Shore,
Finding its Period, back recoils again;
Its Hour return'd, renews its wonted Roar,
And sweeps impetuous o'er the thirsty Plain.

But fleeting Time, for ever on the Wing,
Purfues Futurity, nor knows Delay;
Still Age advances as the Moments spring,
Nor kindly Ebb detains the circling Day.

Onwards the Seasons take their annual Rounds,
And unperceiv'd contract the Life of Man;
Eternity expands her gaping Bounds,
And every Hour concludes some mortal Span.

To Years remote Heaven may protract our Fate,
Instantaneous Time may seize our vital Breath;
Sooner or later we must change our State,
And Kings and Peasants yield alike to Death.

Thrice happy they who, Angeline, like thee,
Ne'er let the gliding Moments roll in vain;
The near Approach of Fate unmov'd they see,
Nor doth th' immediate Summons cause a Pain.

No keen Remorse their peaceful Bosom knows,
No misspent Hour to View Remembrance brings;
Nor Memory can one guilty Act disclose,
To wet the Points of consciential Stings.

Exceeding Life they quit with eager Joy,
All Heaven expanding opens on their Eyes;
Death only can their mortal Frame destroy,
Whilst Angels waft their Spirits to the Skies.

FIFTY CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES

will be SOLD at *Rocky Ridge*, on *Monday* the 4th of *February*; the Time of Payment for which will be convenient for Purchasers, and an undoubted Title made by

HUGH M'MEKIN.

To be SOLD, on FRIDAY *the 9th of* FEBRUARY, *at* Mecklenburg *Courthouse*,

FORTY-FIVE likely young SLAVES, among them several valuable Tradesmen; the others Men, Women, and Children. Credit will be given for ready Money, or merchants Notes payable in *April* next. The Title is indisputable, and will be made so to the Purchasers on the Day of Sale.

FRANCIS WILLIS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Chesterfield* [illegible] a large Negro Man, that cannot, [illegible] the Name of his Owner. He has on a Cotton Jacket and [illegible] and appears to be about forty Years old. The Owner may have [illegible] proving his Property, and paying the Law dues.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

THE Subscribers give Notice that for the future [illegible] TOBACCO shipped from MILNER's Warehouse [illegible] without the INSPECTION MONEY is [illegible]

READE & GODWIN.

DECEMBER 25, 1770.

THE Copartnership between *John* and *Thomas* [illegible] is dissolved with respect to February next. they request all Persons [illegible] to settle their Accounts by that Time, and those who [illegible] Payment.

JOHN & THOMAS GILCHRIST.

SUFFOLK, *December* 27, 1770.

I intend to leave the Colony soon.

THOMAS GILCHRIST.

To be sold by the Will of Dr. John Sutherland, *will be set up to the highest Bidder, and* SOLD *in the Town of* [illegible]*burg*,

A THREE ACRE LOT in the said Town, situated on the main [illegible] Street, and now in the Occupation of Mr. *James Robb*. There is [illegible] Dwelling House on the said Lot suitable either for a Merchant or [illegible] Gentleman, and all in proper and tolerable Repair. The Purchaser [illegible] Possession at the time of the Expiration of Mr. *Robb*'s Term, which happens next October. An indisputable Title will be made to the Purchaser, and Six Months Credit allowed, on Bond and approved Security. The Sale will be before Captain *Wardel*'s Door, on the 3d *Thursday in February*.

ROBERT BRENT.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, at* Tappahannock, *on the 3d* Monday *in* February, *being* Essex *Court Day*,

TWO LOTS in the said Town, belonging to *William Hathaway*. These Lots have convenient Houses on them, and are well paled in; and are to be sold by a Decree of *Essex* County Court, on twelve Months Credit. Bond and Security will be required of the Purchasers.

For SALE,

A STRONG well built SCHOONER, eight Years old last *October*, lately sheathed and repaired, and in good Condition for Business. She is a proper Vessel for the Bay and River Service, stowing ninety Hogsheads of Tobacco under Deck; very suitable for carrying Iron Ore; of great Burthen, an easy Draught of Water, and shifts without Ballast. The Purchaser may have two Years Credit, if required.

HARVEY & DEANS.

To the PUBLICK,

I INTEND to continue the SCHOOL at *Broadwater*, in *Southampton*, where I propose to teach the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *French* Languages; and hope, by an assiduous and uniform Method of Instruction, to gain the Esteem and Approbation of the learned in General, and in particular of such Gentlemen as may be pleased to intrust me with the Tuition of their Children. I expect next Spring a small but useful LIBRARY, not only of the best Editions of the Classicks, but also of some Books of Geography and Astronomy, together with a suitable Pair of Globes, intended for the Improvement of my Pupils at their Leisure Hours.

SAMUEL NELSON.

N. B. There is now a neat and convenient House, close to the Schoolhouse, furnished for the Accommodation of Boarders, and kept by a Man and his Wife of undoubted Character; who, I doubt not, will give Satisfaction to all concerned.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eastward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Master, which will be ready to take in her Load by the first of *February* next. Any Person inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to said Master, or of the Subscribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

To be CHARTERED *to any Port in* Europe,

THE Snow HIBERNIA, Captain JOHN ROBERTSON Master, Burthen one hundred and fifty Tuns, or thereabouts. She is a strong well built Vessel, properly found, and ready to go to Sea on the shortest Warning.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

For SALE,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in *Portsmouth*, with Half a Lot, situated upon *Court* Street, now occupied by Mr. *Thomas Aitchison*; the Property of Mr. *John Randall*, Secretary of *Bermuda*. It may be entered into the 10th Day of *April* next. For Terms apply to me, at *Gosport*.

ANDREW SPROWLE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 17*th of* January, *pursuant to the last Will and Testament of* Benjamin Du Val, *deceased, on the Premises, in* Henrico *County*,

ALL the ESTATE of the said *Benjamin Du Val*, consisting of a valuable TRACT of LAND on *Tuchabo* Creek, containing three hundred and eighty six Acres, with twenty five Bushels of Wheat sown thereon, a good Dwellinghouse, and all other convenient Houses; there are about eighty Acres of fine Meadow Land, some of which will bring good Tobacco; also all the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, CORN, WHEAT, and FODDER, a very good STILL that holds fifty Gallons, a Parcel of Carpenters and Joiners TOOLS, a very good set of SURVEYORS INSTRUMENTS, six choice WHEAT FANS, with two Riddles in each that work both together, eighteen choice SLAVES, mostly *Virginia* born, amongst them a good Pair of Sawers, a Carpenter and Cooper, a valuable House Wench, and Cook; also all the PLANTATION UTENSILS, and many other Articles too tedious to mention. Two Years Credit will be given for the Land, and twelve Months for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to bear Interest from the Date; but if the Money is paid on the Day it becomes due, the Interest will be abated.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate are desired to make them known by the Day of Sale, and those indebted to pay off their Accounts.

ROBERT DU VAL, Executor.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in *Surry*, about the 12th of *October* last, a slender made Half blooded bay MARE, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, six or seven Years old, and about four Feet seven Inches high. Whoever brings her to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and THREE POUNDS for the Thief.

ALEXANDER ADAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a brindled pied COW with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel, in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to forty five Shillings.

SOLOMON GALLAHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a gray MARE about four Feet two Inches high, with a raw Nose, her Brand not discoverable. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.

MILES BOTT.

TAKEN up at the Hon. *Thomas Nelson*'s Plantation, in *Hanover*, near *Taylor*'s Ferry, a likely gray MARE about six or seven Years old, four Feet five or six Inches high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, trots and gallops, but has no Brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to nine Pounds.

JAMES FRAZER.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay HORSE four Feet four Inches high, about five Years old, branded on the near Buttock *PS* in a Piece, and had on a small Bell marked H. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds.

THOMAS SCRUGGS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, four BULL YEARLINGS, unmarked; two of them black, one red, and the other brindled. Also a brindled Cow, marked with a Halfmoon in each Ear, in the under Side of the right, and the upper Part of the left. Posted, and appraised to seven Pounds five shillings.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a white HORSE about four Feet four Inches high, ten or twelve Years old, a little gray about the Hams, has a hanging Mane and switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock C. Posted, and appraised to twenty five Shillings.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a red and white STEER about five Years old, with sawed Horns, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Posted, and appraised to forty Shillings.

NICHOLAS CRENSHAW.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a middle sized dark gray MARE about five Years old, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, has a Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet white, had on a good Bell, and is branded on the near Buttock with a Swivel Stirrup Iron.

JOHN WELCH.

TAKEN up, in *Augusta*, a bay MARE about two and twenty Years old, has a Star in her Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder T, and on the near Buttock B. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings.

JOHN CURRY.

TAKEN up, in *Augusta*, a bay HORSE eight Years old, about thirteen Hands high, is a natural Trotter, branded on the near Shoulder M, and on the Buttock R. Posted, and appraised to four Pounds ten Shillings.

WILLIAM LONG.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, four Head of pied CATTLE, three of them Steers, marked with a Swallowfork in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to eight Pounds five Shillings.

JOHN WAUGH.

HARDWARE River (ALBEMARLE) *December* 10, 1770.

WHEREAS Messrs *James* & *Robert Donalds* and Company, of *Glasgow*, have discontinued their Trade at this Place, I hereby give Notice to all those who have open Accounts on my Books (or Messrs. *Peterfield Trent* and *Hector M'Alister*) to come and settle them; and in Order to prevent Disputes hereafter, Bonds will be required for their respective Balances, for which Purpose I will attend regularly at this Place after the first of *January* next. Those who fail to come and settle their Accounts after that Time may depend upon their being put in Suit, without farther Notice; and must blame themselves for being put to Expense and Trouble, which I would willingly avoid. As it will be out of my Power to make personal Application to every One with whom I have Business, it is expected those concerned will pay strict Regard to this Advertisement. 6 PETER DAVIE.

SHOCKO, *December* 17, 1770.

THE Subscriber, having given up the Management of the Store kept by him at *Shocko*, on Account of *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company, of *Glasgow*, requests that all those who are indebted to him, on open Account, will come and settle their respective Balances. Bond, or other Specialties, to prevent Disputes, will be required; for which Purpose he will attend regularly, at this Place, until the first of *September* next. This Advertisement, together with the Indulgence already given, will, he flatters himself, prevent a more disagreeable Application. The Goods at that Store are now sold under the Direction of *Alexander Buchanan*, where the Customers may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

6 JAMES BUCHANAN.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for one Year, and entered on immediately*,

EIGHT Hundred and fifteen Acres of LAND in *Albemarle* County, lying on *Hardware* River, on which there is a large Store, a good Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Barn, Stable, and other convenient Houses. The Land is very level, and will produce good Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco; and the Plantation is in very good Order. Any Person inclinable to purchase, or rent, the above Plantation, may come and see the Place. The Terms, and Time of Payment, will be made known by *James Buchanan*, Merchant at *Richmond*; or by the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.

6 PETER DAVIE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Chesterfield*, on the 30th of *June* last, a Mulatto Man Slave named AARON, who brought Suit against my Father *(Henry Randolph)* in the General Court, for his Freedom, in the Name of *Aaron Griffin*. The Suit was determined last *October* Twelvemonth in my Father's Favour, though probably the said Fellow may change his Name and endeavour to pass for a Freeman, as many of his Colour get their Freedom that Court. He is two and twenty Years of Age, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, and marked on each Cheek IR, the Letters very dull; he has straight Hair, and a very remarkable Set of Teeth, which ride one above another. The said Fellow is outlawed. Whoever brings me his Head shall have TEN POUNDS Reward; and if brought alive, or secured so that I get him, FIVE POUNDS!

JOHN RANDOLPH.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from carrying any such Fellow out of the Country.

To be SOLD *at the Plantation where Mr.* Robert Alcock *lives, in the County of* Culpeper, *on the last Day of* February,

TWELVE Thousand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of *Rappidan* and *Robinson*'s River, in the said County. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* following, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Esquire, and a Discount allowed, at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be sold in Parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has Directions to show it to any Person who is desirous of seeing it before the Day of Sale.

CHARLES GRYMES.
11 BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

HANOVER, Town, *July* 25, 1770.

THE Subscriber having discontinued the Store kept by him in this Town, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their Accounts immediately, by Payment or otherwise. This Advertisement, together with the Indulgence he has already given, he hopes, will save farther Application, as all those who do not comply with it may expect to have their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without other Notice, or Respect of Persons. He has a Quantity of Goods, which he will sell on reasonable Terms, for ready Money or short Credit.

Tf JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the 26th of *September* last, two young Negro Men; the one named JACK, the other SAM. JACK is about five Feet six or seven Inches high, very black, is well made, and of a pleasing Countenance; had on when he went away a blue short Jacket, pretty much worn, an Osnabrug Shirt, and a Pair of Osnabrug Trousers, blackened much with Tar, as he had been lately working on Board a Vessel, but had neither Shoes nor Stockings. SAM is of the yellowish Cast, a low squat Fellow, has remarkable bow Legs, and of a surly Countenance; had on when he went away a Jacket of a light Colour pretty much worn, an Osnabrug Shirt, a new Felt Hat, and a Pair of Osnabrug Trousers much like *Jack*'s, and has neither Shoes nor Stockings. These Negroes left a Waggon on the Road to Mr. *Charles Irving*'s in *Albemarle* County, and I expect will make for *Norfolk*, as they were brought from thence by Captain *John Kerr*, of whom I purchased them. Whoever delivers the said Negroes to me, at *Richmond* Town, or secures them so as I can get them, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, besides the Allowance by Law.

Tf NEIL CAMPBELL.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in *Nansemond* County, Distance from *Suffolk* seven Miles, from *Norfolk* twenty seven. It contains one Hundred and seventy nine Acres, one Third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two Story Brickhouse, with Outhouses proper. Any One inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nansemond*, or *Bryan Crosbie* in *Portsmouth*. Tf

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THIS is to forewarn all Persons from trusting the Wife of the Subscriber, or to transact any Business with her, on my Account, as I will not pay any more Debts of her contracting, nor allow her Receipts to be good.

3m THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, November 5, 1770.

John Spear, and *Matthias Spear*, executors, &c. of *John Westrich Spear*, deceased, plaintiffs, against *John Judia*, late of *Frederick* county, *Virginia*, and *Henry Grapel*, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Judia* being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who has effects of the said *John Judia* in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is ordered that the said defendant, *John Judia*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively; and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *Frederick*, in the county of *Frederick*; and be also posted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, November 6, 1770.

Samuel Gordon, and *Patrick Ramsay*, plaintiffs, against *George Thomas*, *Peter Lyons*, *George Webb*, *John Perks*, *Joseph Thorp*, and *James Drew*, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Perk* being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the said *John Perks* in their hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the said defendant, *John Perks*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively; and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *St. Paul*, in the county of *Hanover*; and be also posted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.